THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

VOLUUME XXXV. NUMBER 23.

CALCUTTA :—MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1888.

Per Annum in Advance
TOWN 11-8
MOFUSSIL 13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 28TH MAY.

THE Chinese Ambassador at the Court of St James's has brought under the notice of Lord Salisbury the fact that Chinamen arriving in the Australian Colonies are subject to a poll-tax of £10, an impost from which the subjects of other Powers are exempt. The Chinese Minister has expressed the hope that Her Majesty's Government will institute an inquiry into these edicts, with the object of ascertaining how far they are compatible with the increase and growth of the friendly relations existing between Great Britain and China.

IN conection with the Silver Wedding of the Prince of Wales, an ingenious mind has discovered that the figures of the year 1888, the year of its celebration, added up together, make 25, the silver wedding number. The following curious facts are furthermore pointed out; 1699 was the first year of the Christian Era presenting this feature. The next were in the last century, 1789 and 1798. This century gives three such years, 1879, the present year, and 1897; there will be four such years in the next century—*viz.*, 1969, 1978, 1987 and 1996; but the like cannot occur again for over 600 years.

THE London correspondent of a Bombay paper telegraphs that the question of the proposed transfer of Sind to the Punjab is not before Lord Cross officially; but, if urged by the Indian Government, the transfer of the Central Provinces to the Bombay Presidency will be considered concurrently.

THE Bombay Government are prepared to legislate on certain points relating to the regulation of the police. A Bill dealing with the mofussil police is now in hand, and will probably come before the Legislative Council at Poona. The Bombay city police will be dealt with in a separate Bill, but this cannot come before Council until next year.

Truth says that Mr. Cecil Raikes will succeed Lord Reay as Governor of Bombay.

ON the 24th, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Provinces held a *Levee* at the Government House, Naini Tal, which was very largely attended. Subsequently Sir Auckland Colvin held a durbar at which all the civil and military officers were present, when Munshi Newal Kishore, of Lucknow, was invested with the insignia of a Companion of the Indian Empire. His Honor accompanied the presentation with some appropriate remarks, for which the Munshi returned his heartfelt thanks.

THE private archives in the Royal Palace at Naples have been examined by order of the King of Italy, and a discovery of much interest has been made in the shape of a copious diary which was kept by Queen Marie Caroline, the wife of Ferdinand IV., during the year 1799. It contains a minute account of Lord Nelson's relations with the Court of Naples, and appended to the diary is a very full report of the battle of Trafalgar, which was communicated to the Queen by one of Nelson's officers.

AN important ruling appears in the last issue of the *Gazette of India*. It is there laid down that the resignation of the Civil Service by a Lieutenant Governor, Member of the Council of the Governor-General, or Judge of the High Court, will not be accepted unless the resignation of his office is at the same time tendered and accepted. An exception is made in the case of the Viceroy, as well as of the Governors of Madras and Bombay.

THE Ordnance Department in England states that it can arm the whole British army in this country with Magazine rifles within twelve months' time.

SIR BARNES PEACOCK is said to be seriously ill. He was unable to attend the May sittings of the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

THE *Englishman* writes:—"There has been a good deal of trouble lately in the Naga Hills, although the outside world has not heard very much about it. The annual military promenade through the country of the Hatiguria Nagas, which was directed by the Government of India in order to enforce our political control over these tribes, has not been the mere parade that was expected, These Nagas have not yet given up their former habits and customs, and continue to raid on each other on the slightest provocation, and with little heed to the warning of the British officers around them. Mr. McCabe has been engaged for the past six weeks with a force of Frontier Police from Kohima in the work of pacification, and has had, we hear, to administer sharp punishment to some refractory tribes."

TUESDAY, 29TH MAY.

ACCORDING to Reuter, a portion of the Russian press is discusing the best method of partitioning Afghanistan between England and Russia. It is suggested that while England occupies Cabul and the country about it, Russia should appropriate the region of Herat.

THE railway from the Caspian to Samarcand was opened on the 27th of May with great ceremonies and rejoicings of an elaborate character, Many Europeans were present.

THE appointment of the Political Officer for arranging the affairs of the late ex-King of Oudh ends with the departure on leave of Colonel Prideaux. In future, the Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs undertakes the payment of the Oudh and Mysore pensions at Alipore, and the administration of the late ex-King's estates will be entrusted to the Government solicitor, who will be nominated by the Governor-General's Agent for that purpose.

IT is stated that the question of creating a Deputy Secretary for the Financial Department has been altogether shelved.

FROM a report on the inspection of the works connected with the Kidderpore Docks, it appears that satisfactory progress was made during the last quarter in all directions. In the sixty-feet lock, 553,000 cubic feet of earth were removed, and 270,000 cubic feet of masonry built. Altogether, more than half the earth work and one-sixth of the masonry have been executed. In the tidal basin the foundations of the south-east and south-west corner were laid, 1,015,000 cubic feet of masonry were built, and 1,115,000 cubic feet of earth removed. The excavation for the boat canal is being proceeded with. The total expenditure up to the end of the quarter was Rs. 84,69,211, of which Rs. 62,60,584 were for works, and Rs. 22, 08, 457 for land. The health of the people was exceptionally good.

THE news that the relations between Greece and Turkey have improved is reassuring so far as it goes. The troubles of Macedonia have not developed as was expected, and it may be assumed that the Russian agitators who have caused them were somewhat summarily checked by the action of the Turkish authorities. The dangers that threaten from the side of Macedonia are fully understood, and it is said that the Bulgarian Government hopes to stay them by concentrating troops along the frontier. The condition of Bulgaria itself is not altogether satisfactory, however. Prince Ferdinand has not been universally well received throughout his progress, which is now checked ostensibly in consequence of the badness of the roads. Nevertheless, the prevailing impression is still that Russia will make no overt attempt this year against European peace, but will probably be contented to pursue her insidious policy through the secret agents who are continually stirring up disaffection in the Bulgarian provinces.

PRINCE Bismarck is reported to have assured Mr. Schurz an American Senator, that he has no fears for the immediate rupture of peace in Europe, and that he is completely satisfied with the Czar's attitude: the latter, Prince Bismarck asserts, will not permit the Panslavist leaders to influence the foreign policy of Russia. The German Chancellor spoke contemptuously of Boulangism; and declared that Austrian statesmen should not betray nervous irritability even if matters went a little awry in the East of Europe. England, he added, would always be allowed precedence in questions affecting Constantinople.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH MAY.

THERE is said to be quite a unique thing in the Temperance Associations in Japan. The members pledge themselves not to drink even a drop of alcoholic liquor "until the waters of the earth change to the same drink."

A VERY curious kind of an old manuscript has been found in the Treves Library. It is the fragment of an old French poem, the author of which, according to the notes at the bottom of the text, was no other than Richard Cœur de Lion. The title is "Sainte Nonna et son fils Saint Devey," and it was written during the King's famous captivity in Germany on his way from the Holy Land, where the Bard Blondel discovered him.

A NEW railway signal consists of a clock which by a system of levers is connected with the tracks, and shows the time elapsing between the passage of trains at certain points. It is being tried upon the New York Central Railroad.

A CURIOUS acoustic phenomenon, sometime observed at sea, has been termed by M. Fizeau the "mirage of sound," from its analogy to certain well-known phenomena of light. The sound waves are deflected upward to a very marked extent under the influence of strata of air of various temperatures, and to this effect are ascribed numerous collisions between vessels having powerful fog signals.

OF the many anecdotes and traits of character which at this time are related of the late Emperor, none is more characteristic than the tale of the "Kaiserblume." Through all the long years of his life he preferred that delicate flower of pale blue. However costly the bouquets might be which were presented to him, at his home or upon his travels, in the center, when at all possible, *always* lay this little flower "It was in 1806," he *began*, when asked to explain his favoritism, "*that* my mother, Queen Louise, fled with my brother and myself from Berlin, where the hated French tyrant had taken his station. We had proceeded a few miles when one of the carriage wheels broke, and, there being no house near, we were compelled to wait while the coachman mended it. I was a weak, sickly little chap, and, being hungry, began to cry. My mother, to console me, sent us to *gather* the blue flowers which grew in profusion in the field about us. We laid our trophies upon her lap, happy as children could be. The deft fingers of my mother soon formed them into a beautiful wreath, when suddenly she began to cry. Why, I never knew, *but* suppose the crown upon her lap reminded her of *the* one she wore as Queen, and of a country now trodden in the dust by the conquerer. The tears rolled down her face and fell upon the flowers till they fairly moistened them. I did not know why it was, *but* I embraced the dear woman, petted her, and kissed her lips, trying in my childish way to comfort her. She stopped a moment, and, standing me before her, placed the wreath of flowers upon my head— flowers moist with her tears. I was but a lad of ten, but it so affected me that I never see the little 'Kaiserblume' without thinking of my mother's tears. And that, gentlemen, is why I love the flower."

LORD DUFFERIN is said to be engaged in writing a history of his family. His Excellency has intention of devoting a good deal more of his time to literary pursuits than has hitherto been possible.

STRICT precautions are being taken for the protection of Mr. Balfour, as recently there has been a great increase in the number of threatening letters sent to the Chief Secretary for Ireland. There is some reason to fear that there has been a revival of the Society of Invincibles at Dublin, and consequently Mr. Balfour never moves anywhere without being attended by a posse of defectives.

AT the suggestion of local antiquarians, Lord Ripon is having extensive diggings made in the grounds of Fountains Abbey for archæological "finds."

MESSRS. SIBOLD and Williams, of Jubbulpore, have offered to construct a Tramway within that town. It is to be a single line of the metre gauge and worked by steam, the mileage being fixed at Rs. 500. There are to be two classes of passengers, the lower fare not exceeding one anna per mile and the higher

class at double that rate. The Company bind themselves to a penalty of Rs. 200 for any breach of the conditions not provided for in the draft deed or in Tramway Act, and a further daily fine of Rs. 50 for continuance of the breach.

THURSDAY, 31ST MAY.

PRINCE Bismarck has declined the title of Duke, offered to him by the Emperor, on the ground that he is not in a position to support the dignity. The rank of Duke (Hereog) in Germany is higher than that of Prince (Furst.)

BISMARCK and His Valet.—Prince Bismarck is fond of his glass of beer, especially in an evening before retiring to rest after the day's toil and trouble. Sitting one evening alone with his pipe and his glass, deeply absorbed in thought, he suddenly got up and paced about the room, and then walked into his study to fetch one or two documents. At the moment, there stepped into the room a valet, who, but recently entered the service of the Prince, and thinking, no doubt, that his master had retired to rest, seized the opportunity to take a deep pull at the half-filled tankard which stood upon the table so that he might be able to say he had drunk out of the same glass with the famous man. Just then, Bismarck re-entered the room and saw the deed, and how the man in his confusion, dared not look up, but kept his eyes fixed on the glass, which he had replaced on the table. Without, however, betraying the slightest resentment, the Prince quietly remarked: "So you admire this glass, eh? Well, you may keep it then, Flitz, as it is hardly large enough for both of us. But go and fetch me another, as I am still thirsty!" The servant, greatly relieved, stammered out his thanks, and quickly left the room. But on the silver lid of the tankard he had engraved the date on which he received the interesting present as a memento of his narrow escape from immediate and ignominious dismissal.

THE proposals of the Great Western Railway ompany of India, as it is now called, to have a line more direct communication between the North- Provinces and Kurrachi, are now before the ment. It seems probable that a survey of alled deserts of Rajputana will take place he next cold season.

rgest known flower is the raffiesia an ary parasite of the forest trees of Sumatra, sures 3 ft. in diameter, weighs 15lbs., a calyx holding six quarts. The odour tainted meat. The plant consists only wer growing directly on the stem of its

ON the recommendation of the Education Commission, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has sanctioned the disposal of Rs. 700 by the Director of Public Instruction for the payment of schooling fees of Mahomedan pupils. The cost will be debited to the saving of the Haji Mahomed Mashin Endowment Fund.

IT is stated that the Russian Government intends sending next August a scientific expeditiou to explore the country in the neighbourhood of the Afghan frontier and the Himalayas.

THE Brazilian Chamber of Dupties has voted the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery in Brazil.

A CURIOUS paper was read some weeks ago at the Anthropological Institute, which seems to show that the highest examinations at the English Universities at any rate are something more than a mere test of cram. How did the lecturer succeed in persuading his subjects to submit to the process is not told, but it is Dr. Venn's word that he carefully measured the heads of the Cambridge students of the last three years, and thereafter drew up a table by multiplying together the maximum length and breadth of the head and its height above a specified plane. Each of the resultant "brain rectangles" would be only roughly proportionate to the actual brain capacity in individual cases, but in the average gives a fair approximation. Accordingly a "high honour" man possesses at the age of nineteen a distinctly larger brain than a "poll" man—the difference being in the proportion of 241 to 230·5, or nearly 5 per cent. This advantage the honours men continue to maintain, though not in the same degree, up to the end of their College career—the increase in brain between the ages of nineteen and twenty-five amounting in their case to 3 per cent., while in the case of poll men it amounts to 6 per cent.

AN agreement has been signed at Hyderabad, by which Abdul Huq returns £151,631 paid by the Nizam's Government last year for shares, on the following conditions:—That Abdul Huq pays seven lakhs in cash, and tranfers four lakhs owing to him by Kamal Khan, to the Government. For the rest of the money, his three properties in Bombay viz, Watson's Hotel, the old Secretariat, and Sirdar's buildings are mortgaged to the Nizam's Government. The 12,500 shares are to be returned to Abdul Huq. This arrangement is merely as regards Abdul Huq personally, or the withdrawal of the concession. Nawab Mehdi Ali, the delegate of the Hyderabad Government to London, had a long interview with Sir Edward Bradford and the political aide-de-camp on Saturday before last, to formally explain the object of his mission, and to pave the way for an interview with the Secretary of State which was shortly to follow. The Nawab was received cordially, and was promised the support and assistance of the India Office. Mehdi Ali also had an interview with Mr. George Batten, Chairman of the Hyderabad Deccan Company, who disclaimed all previous knowledge of the doings of Abdul Huq, or sympathy with him. He also saw Sir Richard Meade, Chairman of the Nizam's Railway Company, whose apprehensions were calmed by the assurance that the Hyderabad Government meditated no action injurious to that Company.

FRIDAY, 1ST JUNE.

THE *Pioneer*, remarking on the extension of the railway from Peshawar to Jumrood, says that "the best way to rivet our hold upon the Khyber is not to lavish large subsidies upon tribal chiefs, but to give such evidences of our resources as a civilised power as will effectively break down the old spirit of lawless independence on our frontier. The railway has worked a revolution in Beluchistan, which is now as orderly a province as the Punjab itself, and it may be trusted to secure the same effect when it passes Jumrood and winds among the hills to the north of the Khyber. That this is merely a question of time we are firmly convinced, for in any general scheme of defence the safety of the Peshawar frontier must always rank as of the highest importance. What the Khojak tunnel is likely to be in the Kandahar direction, the Jumrood-Landi Kotal Railway may prove on the direct route from Peshawur to Kabul."

A NOVEL experiment in Municipal Government is reported from the United States. There exists in that country, in the State of Kansas, a flourishing town named Oskaloosa, the citizens of which have lately distinguished it by electing a Municipal Corporation composed entirely of women. The ladies, with one exception, are the wives of professional men; the exception being a Mrs. Golden, who is the wife of an expert mechanic and the "mother of two bright little girls." Four of the members are "handsome, matronly ladies of middle age;" two are "younger in years, and girlish in form and feature." All the Councillors are "highly intelligent and universally esteemed." The experiment at Oskaloosa, it would appear, is being watched with much interest in America.

THE display of a determination by the Cashmere Durbar, and the advance of reinforcements to Gilgit, will probably lead to a bloodless collapse of the Hanza and Nagar rising. The Raja of Nagar sent a messenger to Bakshi Moolraj, Cashmiri Commandant, Gilgit, offering to apologize for his misconduct, and affording an opportunity for settling what may possibly be a troublesome affair.

ORDERS will shortly issue curtailing expenditure in all departments, especially in the public works.

THE Lahore paper understands that it is not improbable that there may be two successors instead of one to Sir Charles Aitchison when the latter vacates his seat in the Viceroy's Council. At present there is one Member of Council who has charge of both the Home and Revenue portfolios, whereas formerly each Department had an Hon'ble Member in charge. The work has increased very considerably of late years, and we believe that it has more than once been pressed on the India Office authorities that the resuscitation of the appointment of a sixth Ordinary Member of Council—which was done away with when the Revenue Secretariat was abolished by Lord Lytton's Government—is now absolutely necessary, and it is perhaps not unlikely that the Home Government may yield to the representations of the Government of India on this point, and allow the appointment to be re-created.

THE Port Commissioners after considering the scheme of Mr. Duff Bruce to build a permanent bridge across the Hooghly above the site of the present floating structure, decided, it will be remembered, that they could not move in the matter at present. Mr. Bruce in conference with Mr. J. H. Greathead, the engineer for the subway now being constructed under the Thames, is, a contemperory learns, working out plans and specifications for a tunnel under the Hooghly to connect the East Indian Railway with the docks at Kidderpore. The Railway Company are disposed, it is said, to consider the proposal favourably, and from borings that have been made at Kidderpore in connection with the docks, there is no reason to anticipate any difficulty in the construction.

SATURDAY, 2ND JUNE.

HIS Highness the Maharana of Oodeypore has offered six lakhs to the Government of India for the defence of the North-West Frontier, together with the services of his troops should occasion arise for their employment.

THE whole question of the labour laws as affecting coolie emigration into Assam is likely to be reviewed, says the *Pioneer*, by the Government of India in connection with the demand for a Commission of Inquiry. The Chief Commissioner of Assam will probably be consulted as to the necessity of such a Commission.

A CASE of considerable public interest has been recently under litigation in the North-Western Provinces, which in some respects presents points of likeness to the questions recently raised in connection with the Value Payable Post. In the latter end of 1885, one Makhanlal, Mahajun of Allahabad, despatched a tin case containing a considerable weight of gold to a correspondent in Benares by insured parcel post. The packet was addressed both in English and Mahajani in the same terms, except that in the vernacular it was shown as deliverable at Benares, while in the English address Calcutta was specified as the place of delivery. In accordance with the English address on the insurance form it was sent to Calcutta: but after the lapse of some days was returned in a very damaged state to Allahabad, where being opened in the presence of the sender it was found instead of gold to contain lead. Makhanlal thereupon brought a suit for the recovery of the insured value of the parcel, while the postal authorities instituted against him a criminal prosecution, on the ground that he had fraudulently filled it with lead himself. After a lengthy trial he was acquitted by the Sessions Judge of Allahabad, it having been shown that it was possible the packet might have been tampered with by the postal employes during the time it was in their possession; but the civil suit against the Secretary of State was dismissed by the Court of first instance, on the ground that the plaintiff had failed to prove his case. The matter being appealed, by consent of both parties the case was transferred to the court of the Judge of Jaunpur, where it has been lately heard though judgment has still to be delivered.

THE Government of India, the *Pioneer* says, pronounced strongly against the proposal to pay Uncovenanted Service pensions at a fixed rate of exchange, and it is not surprising therefore that the Secretary of State should have rejected such a proposal. Lord Cross, it is said, is disposed to grant two years' leave in 20 to count towards pension, and service to count from the age of 21 instead of 22. The Government of India, it is believed, would be ready to support such a reasonable proposal.

THE Madras Agricultural Society is engaged in an interesting experiment. It is trying to find out means whereby ripe mango fruit could be obtained all the year round.

MR. GLADSTONE has, it is said, become a large purchaser of shares in the Darjiling-Himalyan Railway Company.

A SCARE has taken place in Paris, owing to the discovery that a large number of forged 500-franc notes have been circulated. The Bank of France has been crowded all day (May 26) by the public, all eager to cash their notes.

M. TISZA, speaking in the Hungarian Chamber said Hungary will abstain from taking any part in the Paris Exhibition next year, fearing that international complications may arise from excited French feeling, in case of the political situation becoming more involved.

THE total number of deaths, in Calcutta, registered during the week ending 26th May was 181 against 223 and 236 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 11. There were 15 deaths from cholera, against 30 and 53 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquenium by 13. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The morality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 56 and 11, respectively, against 65 and 12 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week is 21·8 per mille per annum, against 22·8 the mean of the last five years.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
National Archives of India
on 08 August, 2017

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1888.

WHITHER?

SUCH is the title of the last chapter of a book just published in England by Lieutenant-General C. L. Showers, a title which he borrows from a well-known Anglo-Indian writer who contributed sometime ago a series of remarkable articles to the London *Times* on "The India of the Queen." The writer in the *Times* says that the difficulty of governing India arises from three causes, namely, over-population, the status and armies of the Feudatory States, and the aspirations of the Natives of India, owing to the influence of English education, to obtain a share in the Government of the country, and he asks the question, apparently in alarm,—Whither? Whither is all this drifting? Whither is all this tending? General Showers, who belongs to the old class of Indian administrators and cherishes a kindly feeling towards the Natives of India, answers the question by showing that there is no cause for alarm. The evil of over-population, if it is an evil, may be removed not by emigration as the *Times'* writer suggests, but by migration, as there are vast tracts of the country lying uninhabited and uncultivated. As to the Feudatory States, the veteran general and political officer is of the opinion, verified by life-long experience, that they may be safely trusted, and that if they are trusted they will promote the stability of the British Power in India. And as regards the aspirations of the Natives to obtain a share in the Government of the country, General Showers regards those aspirations as just, and thinks that it is the duty of England to educate the people of India whatever may be the consequences in the distant future. Amid the perilous heap of trash with which English and Anglo-Indian papers are filled on the affairs of India, it is refreshing to find a gallant and experienced political officer manfully standing up for the rights of a nation whom he knows well and with whom he has spent the best years of his life.

It is not our intention in this article to dwell on the economic and Malthusian question of over-population; neither do we purpose at present to speak of the Feudatory States; we confine our attention to the third point, namely, the aspirations of the Natives of India to obtain a share in the administration of the country. There are some Englishmen in India—and we fear the number of such is not inconsiderable—who reason on this wise:—"The Government is doing a very foolish thing in giving to the Natives a high English education. This high education is qualifying them for taking a share in the administration of the country; and as they all cannot get good posts, they are getting discontented. They are getting disaffected towards that very Government which is raising them from ignorance and degradation. Their education is making them conceited. They are not respectful to Europeans. They think no end of themselves. They are fast filling all lucrative and honorable posts in the country. Nearly all the Vakils of the Courts are Natives. They are crowding the bar, some of them have become Judges of the High Courts of the country, others have actually entered the pale of the Covenanted Civil Service. What will be the upshot of all this? In what will all this end? To what are affairs drifting? Whither? But more than this. These Natives have begun to chatter politics. They have got newspapers. They have got political associations in Calcutta, in Madras, in Bombay, and branch associations in all parts of the country, in which they discuss public matters, criticize the measures of Government—that very Government which gave them their tongue, send up memorials not only to the Viceroy but to the Secretary of State and Imperial Parliament. And worst of all, they have got up what they call a National Congress to which delegates come from all parts of India, which meet annually with much pomp and circumstance in Bombay, in Calcutta and in Madras, and in which they pass resolutions regarding the institution of the Viceregal Council, the Provincial Councils, the India Office, and all other imperial matters. Beggars on horseback, they are puffed up with infinite conceit. They ought to be brought to their bearings. Shut up the Colleges; and if we must educate, let us educate only the mass of the people, teaching them only the three R's in the Vernacular. But Government goes on heedlessly educating and pampering these conceited Natives and the consequences are becoming serious. To what is the Government driving? Where are we drifting to? Whither?" That these are the sentiments of thousands of Englishmen in India, no one who has any knowledge of them can deny, though happily they are not the sentiments of the majority of the governing class.

If the British nation were a nation of barbarians, like their ancestors in the forests of Germany who poured down upon the plains of southern Europe and carried desolation wherever they went, the people of India would have expected nothing but evil from them. But when they profess to be one of the most civilized nations on the face of the earth, when they profess to be a highly moral and Christian nation, it is not strange that the people of India should expect from such a nation justice and humanity and fair dealing. When a civilized nation takes possession of a foreign country, it is necessary for that nation to justify their hold of that country by conferring benefits on its inhabitants. Should the British nation refuse to do this, they must give up their title to be called a civilized people. Mr. Gladstone justly remarked some years ago—"our title to be there [in India that is] depends on a first condition, that our being there is profitable to the Indian nations; and on a second condition that we can make them see and understand it to be profitable." In the opinion then, of one of the wisest statesmen that ever weilded the destinies of England, the only justification of British rule in India is to make that rule profitable to its inhabitants, and to make them feel that it is profitable. And in this opinion all right-thinking men will agree. And how can England make us feel that English rule is profitable to us, except by giving to us security of life and property, by redressing all our grievances, by removing all our disabilities, by dealing to us even-handed justice, by making no invidious distinctions between the European and the Native, by giving to us the benefits of high education, by making us eligible for all posts for which we are qualified, by giving us a share in the administration of the country, and by training us to the arts of Self-Government? Is this too much to ask of one of the most civilized nations of the world? Let the Anglo-Indian answer the question, putting his right hand upon his breast.

The Colleges and schools established by Government in the country are an eye-sore to many of our Anglo-Indian friends, and yet these Colleges and schools are the best justification of British rule in India. Among the many benefits which English education has conferred on us is the creation in us of a manly spirit, and the removal of that cringing obsequiousness which characterized our fathers sixty years ago. But surely no Englishman will deplore such a result. It is true that occasionally this spirit of manliness degenerates into conceit and flippancy, but those are exceptional cases, and exceptions prove the rule. Western learning has taught the educated Native self-respect—a quality of which the Englishman is justly proud. Why should he then grudge us that attribute of which he himself is proud? Many Anglo-Indians cry down our political associations and our National Congresses. With what consistency? Is not John Bull pre-eminently a political animal? He talks politics, he writes politics, he dreams politics. From him we have learned to be political; and he now upbraids us for being what he has taught us to be. These political associations and national congresses are of great use not only to us but to our rulers. They are the interpreters between the governors and the governed. How can our rulers know of our wants, of our grievances, of our sufferings except through the medium of our newspapers, of our political associations, of our national congresses? No sane ruler will neglect them, a wise ruler will diligently study them.

The charge that the Native Press, the political associations, and the National Congress are disloyal, is a senseless and stupid charge. The educated Natives of India are as loyal to their gracious sovereign the Queen-Empress as the people of the United Kingdom. It is true that the Native Press hunts down defaulting civilians and oppressive tea-planters. But is this disloyalty? The mischief is, that every Englishman in India, be he a railway driver, or a fireman, or a loafer, regards himself as the representative of the Queen-Empress. Like Louis XIV, he feels and says—"I am the State." Hence when the misdeeds of any Anglo-Indian, whether a Commissioner or a tea-planter, are denounced, the cry is raised that the Native Press is disloyal. Disloyal to whom? To the tea-planter, to the engine-driver? The thing is absurd. We owe no allegiance to engine-drivers, to loafers, to tea-planters, or even to Commissioners, but only to Her Imperial Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, whom we love, reverence and obey.

But we have not yet answered the question which heads this article. Whither? What will be the end of all this newspaper writing, this political associating, this national congressing? At what are we driving? Our Anglo-Indian friends may take our word for it that we are not going to the bad. We are not about, like Nana Saheb, or Rao Saheb, or Tantia Topi, to raise the standard of rebellion. Neither are we going to produce a French revolution in India and lead in procession the goddess of Reason and proclaim her to be the object of our adoration. We are not going to do any of these things. Our only object is, by the adoption of constitutional methods, to redress our grievances, to remove our disabilities, to take a share in the administration of the country, to maintain our rights, to preserve intact our social and religious institutions, to place ourselves on a footing of equality with Her Majesty's British subjects in all legal and civil matters, to get trained in the art of Self-government, to obtain representative institutions, and thus raise our country in the scale of nations. These are the objects which we intend to accomplish by our newspapers, our political associations, our mass meetings, our national congresses; and we are sure that a just and beneficent Government will not only not throw any obstacles in our way, but help us onward in the path of national amelioration. Mr. Beck of Aligarh, as the faithful henchman of Sir Syud Ahmed, may feel in duty bound to peck at the National Congress, but the movement will survive Mr. Beck's peck. It will go on increasing in momentum till it draws into it all educated Natives of every part of India. Nor will Government be so foolish as to check a movement which is thoroughly constitutional in its character. It is childish to raise the cry of sedition. In the Resolutions adopted by the Congress, in the speeches delivered, and in all its proceedings, there is not a spark of the seditious element. Some of the Resolutions of the Congress may appear extravagant to some Anglo-Indians; but those Anglo-Indians belong to the same class to which a late Anglo-Editor belonged, who spoke of the European as the "hammer," and the Native as the "anvil." The Indian Government, we feel persuaded, will never share in these views. So far from looking upon the delegates of the Congress as rebels and sedition-mongers, the Viceroy invited them to a garden party, and the head of the Madras Government, we believe, did the same. And in this is shown the wisdom of Government. They may not be prepared to accede to all the demands of the Congress, but they deem it wise and prudent to know their wishes and to be acquainted with their aspirations. In conclusion we commend to the thoughtful perusal of Mr. Beck and those Englishmen who agree with him the following wise words of one of the ablest and noblest of Anglo-Indian statesmen—Mountstuart Elphinstone:—"It may be urged that if we raise the Natives to an equality with ourselves by education, and at the same time admit them to a share in their own Government it is not likely that they will be content with the position assigned to them, or will ever rest until they have made good their title to the whole. It cannot be denied that there is much ground for the apprehension; but I do not see that we are more secure on any

other plan. If we endeavour to depress the Natives, our Government may be overthrown by their resistance, and such a catastrophe would be more disastrous and disgraceful than that just supposed. Even if we succeeded in the attempt, our empire being unconnected with the people, would be liable to be subverted either by foreign conquest, or by the revolt of our descendants. And it is better for our honour and interest as well as for the welfare of mankind, that we should resign our power into the hands of the people for whose benefit it is entrusted than that it should be wrested from us by a rival nation, or claimed as a birthright by a handful of Creoles"

BARISAL GUNS.

THE origin and nature of what are popularly known in Eastern Bengal as "Barisal Guns" have not yet been definitely discovered and it was only lately that their careful study and systematic investigation were undertaken. They are no "Barisal Guns" after all, for the booming sound is heard at different places in different seasons of the year and under different sets of circumstances. In a memorandum read by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Waterhouse B. S. C. before the Asiatic Society of Bengal in March last it was said that the "guns" had been heard as far south as the sea-face of the Sunderbuns, and north as far as Moonsheegunge and Furreedpore, or even near the foot of the Garo hills. Eastward of Barisal the sounds do not seem to have been noticed, while westward they are indicated on a map as reaching as far as Chandernagore. The story of the sound being heard at Chandernagore is not well borne out by the inhabitants of the locality or the neighbourhood and the sound could not have very well leaped across the whole tract of country lying between the French settlement and the Hooghly without making itself heard in some parts at least of the intervening area. There is no doubt, however, that the tract over which the sound is heard is very wide-spread, and includes amongst other places Bagirhat, Puri, Bakhargunj, Dacca, Faridpore, Jessore, Tamluk and Kukri Mukri. Various explanations have been offered as to the cause of these sounds, which resemble the booming of distant artillery. Some attribute the sounds to the falling of high embankments into the rivers of Eastern Bengal, while others say there are no banks of rivers of sufficient altitude to account for the phenomenon in so marked a degree as the sound of these Barrisal guns. Again, speculations have been made as to the possibility of the sounds originating on the sea-face of the delta, and, water surface having great capacity for the transmission of sounds, passing up the rivers to the districts inland where the noises are heard. This position is not tenable considering that as Raja Rajendralala Mitra pointed out long ago, such sounds are not heard in the deltas of other rivers such as the Missisipi, the Irrawady and the Mahanadi. Others have found a solution in sub-aqueous explosions, and in atmospheric disturbance. None of these theories is correct or acceptable and a systematic attempt is now to be made for the solution of a problem about which the observations and conclusions vary so remarkably. The President of the Asiatic Society has issued a paper containing notes for observations with a view to obtain information as to the origin of the sounds. These notes will be useful in directing the attention of observers to the several points to be noticed as to the character of the sounds, the direction of the wind, the time, the meteorological conditions, and anything that may throw light on the possible or probable causes of the phenomena, at sea, on the coast, at inland stations, on river banks, on plains, or elevations. Concurrent testimony on these points may lead to a better knowledge of the subject; and any one desiring to note down observations will be supplied with the necessary forms on application to the Honorary Secretary, Asiatic Society, Calcutta.

Most observers agree that the sounds noticed above resemble the reports of guns fired or explosions at a distance. Sometimes the sound is dull, at others loud enough to wake a person from sleep. They are heard sometimes singly, sometimes in rapid succession or at intervals, occasionally lasting for several hours. At Bagirhut according to Babu Gourdas Bysack it is heard as a dull roaring sound, as of the booming of distant cannonade, which is said to be fired by aerial hands in honour of Khanja Ali or Khan Jahan, who was tehsildar of Bagirhat some 400 years ago. At Bakargunj the sounds are heard like the discharge of cannon in Bakarganj, and part of Dacca, Faridpur, and Jessore at the beginning of the rains, *i. e.*, in May and June. At Barisal the sound comes from the S. and S. W., and is generally heard in a south wind and before rain. It is sometimes heard only for a minute or two; sometimes it continues for one or two hours, at intervals of two or three minutes between each discharge. It seems to be heard usually in the evening or at night, but perhaps this is only because the attention is more drawn to it in the absence of other noises. It has been supposed by some that the sounds are merely those of guns fired at marriages; by others that they are caused by the falling in of the river banks. But they are heard away to the south, among the Sundarbuns where there are no marriages, and where there are no high river banks to fall in. They are heard down at Kukri Mukri, the most southerly island in the district, and the Maghs there say that they are distinct from the noise of breakers or of the tide coming in. The natives say it is the sound of the opening and shutting of Ravan's gates in the Island of Lanka.

Captain W. J. Stewart, of the Revenue Survey, describes the sound as similar to the noise caused by the explosion of torpedoes under water, but at a great distance. The sounds are somewhat capricious, being frequently heard at certain places, but not at others close by. They appear to be almost invariably heard from a southerly direction. According to Mr. H. J. Rainey of Jessore they are quite independent of the direction of the wind and come from the south and south east directions after a heavy fall of rain, or cessation of a squall and while the tide is rising. At Kukri Mukri, Chapli Chur, Tiger Point and other places in the Sundarbans the sounds are always noticed from the direction of the depression known as the "Swash of no Ground," and from the fact of the direction being always the same he argues against the sounds being caused by the falling in of river banks, falling of trees or firing of bombs.

Several theories have been brought forward to account for these sounds, and among them the principal are:

(I) The breaking of enormous surf-rollers on the shores of the upper part of the Bay of Bengal; the sound of this travelling inland along the surface of the rivers, and to long distances under the favourable atmospheric conditions of the S. W. Monsoon.

(II.) The breaking down of the banks of the rivers in the vicinity of places where they are heard.

(III.) The firing of bombs or guns on the occasion of marriages.

(IV.) Subterranean or sub-aqueous volcanic or seismic agencies.

(V.) Atmospheric electricity.

The bursting of bamboos or the falling of trees in the jungles is also supposed to account for the phenomenon. The evidence hitherto recorded, however, in support of these possible causes is altogether insufficient to warrant our attributing the sounds to any one of them. The question opens up a very wide and interesting field of enquiry, and it would be very desirable that, if possible, further evidence should be obtained on the subject and a system of observations started on both sides of the head of the Bay, from Balasore to Diamond Island, and at as many inland stations as possible in the districts where the sounds are heard. The numerous meteorological stations now existing in this part of the country would afford much greater facilities for such observations than was formerly the case. The assistance of the Marine authorities should also be sought in making observations of state of the sea on the sea-surface of the Sundarbans and in the neighbourhood of the 'Swash of no-Ground."

ENGLISH DUTIES ON INDIAN SILVER-WORK.

THE Government of India have published the correspondence with the Home Government on the subject of English taxation on Indian silver-work. England, the great apostle of free-trade, continues to levy import duties upon Indian gold and silver plate, which together yield only £50,000 per annum to the British Exchequer. Indian and other foreign productions in silver are virtually prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom. Their virtual prohibition from importation is owing partly to the heavy import duty and partly to the operation of the "Hall-marking" laws. As the law now stands, all imported silver plate is subject, in the first place, to a customs duty of 1*s.* 6*d.* per ounce —that is of about 33 per cent. of the value of the silver—the same in amount as the excise duty on home-manufactured silver plate. Then, if the article imported is for sale, it has to be taken to the Goldsmiths' Hall of London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Chester, Exeter, Newcastle or Sheffield to be assayed. If found of the ordained standard the article is "marked"; if not the article and all others included in the same parcel are broken up and returned to the sender. As to the import duty, it may be contended that it is not open to the objection of being protective in character, for the importer and home-manufacturer are taxed equally. But this contention is not tenable. Whatever the theory may be, the import duty levied upon Indian silver work is in practice protective of the English silver-worker. In the case of the home-manufactured article a rebate duty to the amount of 3d. per ounce is allowed to cover a supposed loss in polishing and finishing the duty being assessed at the time of hall-marking while the article is in the rough—but the supposed loss is less than it is assumed to be, and the home-manufacturer practically obtains a remission of upwards of 10 per cent. of the duty. This is an advantage which is denied to the importer. But it is in the hall-marking process that the greatest obstacle is offered to the sale of imported silver plate. We have said that in the home-manufactured article the plate is sent to the Assay Office to be assessed while in the rough, the polishing and finishing being done afterwards. But in the case of the imported silver plate the assaying is done on the finished article—a process which necessitates its return to the workshop, and in most cases injures it past hope of recovery.

It appears that in a despatch dated the 8th February last the Secretary of State informed the Viceroy in Council that the Lords of the Treasury did not propose taking any action in the matter of the silver import duties, and asked the Government of India for their views on the remarks made by the clerk of the Goldsmiths' Company. These remarks were:—(1.) That it is not accurate to say that the question of rebate has escaped the attention of those interested in the trade;—(2) that it is not the case that the English Manufacturer is protected, to the whole extent of the rebate, as on some articles his profit is less than one penny an ounce; (3) that the Indian importer is protected against the English manufacturer in two ways, namely, (*a*) his work, if below standard is sent back, while that of the English maker is broken up, and (*b*) some of his wares are exempted from the necessity of being marked; (4) that some work from India has easily passed the standard, while other work which has been condemned, was below even the rupee standard. These objections have been most satisfactorily answered by the Government of India in their despatch of the 24th April last. As regards the remark, the Viceroy and his colleagues point out that they have treated this case all through on behalf of Indian traders alone, and it was to them that reference was made when it was stated that the matter seemed to have escaped attention. As regards the secord remark, it is true that the whole sum of 3d. is not claimed as clear profit in all cases. "But," the Government of India go on to say, "if it implied that because on some articles the profit is less than a penny an ounce, that profit is what is ordinarily derived from the rebate, we desire to point out that the articles

in question belong to what is known as 'flat' ware, that is, waiters, trays, and plates; that such articles were admitted in the evidence referred to be falling out of use in England; and that, as a fact, such articles are not now made to any extent in India, any more than in England, of silver. Indian artware of that description is made of brass, copper, and other metals, not of silver. Our silver plate is of the kind in which the English manufacturer finds a large profit by reason of the rebate. The remark that there is a good reason why the English manufacturer should get a large rebate which should not be given to the Indian manufacturer rests on an assumption for which there is no ground. There is no reason to suppose that when Indian ware is imported, it is, 'on the point' of being sold.' It is in fact, except when made to order, in no better a position than English silver. The English maker sends his silver to be marked, and pays the duty just before he proposes to finish it off and expose it for sale. The Indian manufacturer sends his goods to England for the same purpose of exhibition for sale; and there is no reason of which we are aware why an Indian article should be sold sooner after arrival in than an English article after it has paid the duty." In reference to the third remark, the Government of India rightly hold that, so far as the English manufacturer is concerned, protection to him is the same whether Indian wares are broken up or merely returned to India. As to clause (*b*) it should be remembered that, though a certain class of imported goods is exempt from marking, it is yet liable to the full duty of 18*d*., while the English maker gets a rebate on the same class. As regards the fourth remark, the Government of India point out that it is irrelevant, no representation ever having been made by them regarding silver below the rupee standard.

After disposing of the objections raised by the clerk to the Goldsmiths' Company, the Government of India thus conclude their despatch:—"We regret greatly to learn that the Treasury does not propose to take any action on our representations. In the earlier stages of this correspondence we were informed that there was a difficulty in connection with drawbacks. When we pointed out that such a consideration should not interfere with the proper treatment of the case, we were informed that financial difficulties stood in the way. When the financial difficulties have disappeared, we were told that a legal difficulty (the nature of which has not been mentioned) had arisen. In the enclosure of your Lordship's present letter we are informed, without any reason being assigned that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is not prepared to alter the duties. We venture to represent to your Lordship that the tone of the letter from the Goldsmiths' Company and the decision thereon of the Treasury cannot but create an impression that the present system is maintained solely in the interests of that Company and those whom it represents; and we would urge that India, which has given up nearly a million of cotton duties on the ground that they protected native industry against English, has some claim upon England for reciprocity on its part in permitting free competition between foreign and native manufacturers." This language may be a little strong; but certainly it is not stronger than the necessities of the case demand. The Government of India have made out a very strong protest for the repeal of the English duties on manufactured Indian silver and for the abolition of the system of compulsory hall-marking. England denounced India for levying a five per cent duty on English piece-goods, and the duties were at once remitted, though their repeal has seriously embarrassed the Indian finances. But England, the great apostle of free trade, is herself levying on Indian silver work a duty not of five only, but of nearly 35 per cent. In a word, while England is forcing her manufacturer tax-free into the Indian markets, she is taxing and worrying an Indian art-product out of her own markets for the sake of £50,000. And if it be urged that silver-plate is a luxury and consequently a fit subject for taxation, so also—it may be replied—are the finer qualities of English piece-goods to the people of India.

THE REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The report of the Finance Committee has been published at last, and the report comes to us in the shape of three portly volumes full of important figures and facts. The suggestions and recommendations of the Committee, which we shall examine in detail later on, may not be enough fully to satisfy public expectations, for the expectations raised on the appointment of the Commission in 1886 were very high indeed. But high expectation in the nature of things are not always likely to be fulfilled by Commissions of this description, particularly when, as is often done in this country, one of the chief objects of the Government in appointing these Commissions is to shelve a question that may be agitating the public at any time. The Report of the Committee is more valuable from the fact of its dealing exhaustively with the evidence which came before it, than for the suggestions and recommendations contained in it. Some good suggestions have indeed been made which if properly given effect to would effect retrenchments worth the name. But we do not know whether they will be carried out. We all know the fate of the most valuable recommendations contained in the Report of the Education Commission appointed by Lord Ripon. It may turn out even so with regard to the recommendations of the late Public Service Commission; and the suggestions of the Finance Committee, imperfect as they are, may fare no better. The public in this country have lost all faith in Committees and Commissions, and it cannot be said that they have done so without reason.

The Finance Committee was no Committee at first as the reader may well remember. An open General Finance Commission was what was first talked of loudly. But open Commissions in matters of this description have shortcomings peculiarly their own, and Governmental manipulations ultimately reduced the original project to a simple close-packed "Committee." The constitution of the Committee assumed an amateur aspect, and contained in it elements of failure when untrained *subjantas* like the Hon'ble Justice Cunningham was put in for doing a work for which he was pre-eminently unfitted. The Committee was fortunate, however, in securing the services of the Hon'ble Sir Charles (then Mr.) Elliott as its President, and the presence on its board of large-hearted statesmen like Sir William Hunter and of genuine patriots and practical men of business like the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Mahadev Govind Ranade afforded some guarantee of its not being a hole and corner business altogether. The Committee was essentially an official committee and not one member on its board represented non-official public opinion whether European or Indian. It was a committee appointed by the Government to shelter, screen and defend the Government, and it could not be very well expected that the recommendations of a committee so constituted could be wholly in keeping with public expectations—expectations that had no rational basis to stand upon.

The Committee, as our readers will remember, was first fore-shadowed by Lord Dufferin in his Lordship's memorable speech in the Council in which the imposition of the Income Tax was quietly proposed. It was clear that the Government was growing needlessly and unjustifiably extravagant, and fresh taxes were about to be imposed for making the two ends meet. Lord Dufferin had been long enough in the diplomatic service to perceive how gracious it would look, and how warmly welcomed the proposal would be by the people, if measures of retrenchment were broached simultaneously with a proposal to increase taxation. Whatever the nature of the suggestions and recommendations of the Committee appointed may be, the public will persistently refuse to believe that the Government in making these shadowy proposals were really in earnest for adopting serious measures of retrenchment. For if it had been so, its first and foremost charge to the Committee would have been to do away with the obnoxious exodus system for example, or to materially reduce the salaries of the highly paid sinecures, and the recommendations of the Committee would beyond doubt have been framed accordingly. The Committee expected that if full effect were given to their recommendations savings of Rs. 1,28,47,000 might be expected. If the Committee were free to make any recommendations they thought proper, and if the shears of retrenchment were impartially applied to all departments of the State—an application that could only be expected from only a really free independent and open Commission—much more savings might have been effected. But judging from past experience it may well be taken that not even the savings recommended by the Committee will ever be fully effected.

The report complains that the tenor of the Government "orders was to place considerable restrictions on the functions of the Finance Committee, and the terms, in which they were debarred from interfering with arrangements deliberately made and sanctioned by the Secretary of State, might have been interpreted in a manner capable of very wide expansion. It was, therefore, thought expedient to make a special reference to the Government of India, and to ask for instructions concerning some specific instances. The Committee were informed in reply that they were not empowered to propose any change in the organic structure of the Administration; and, as to the specific cases put, that an enquiry into the status of the Governors of Madras and Bombay, the general question of the salaries of the Civil Service, and questions relating to the system of issuing Government loans and to concessions or guarantees given to Railway Companies, were beyond the field of their enquiries. Later on, the appointment of the Public Service Commission, under the presidency of Sir Charles Aitchison, relieved the Finance Committee of another subject, as to which they had, under the instructions of the Government of India, commenced to enquire, *viz*, the limits within which the rule should be applied that natives of India when holding posts to which Europeans are usually appointed shall receive two-thirds of the salaries usually attached to those posts.' It is needless to add that a Committee that had to be guided by hard and fast rules and orders like these could not expect to do anything very great.

We have barely space to summarise the savings suggested by the Committee. First as to the Provincial Contracts. In the Punjab, revenue and expenditure are only just in equilibrium, and the Contract will be renewed without any gain to the Imperial Government. In Burma, also, there can be no gain, and the finances of the Province are in too disturbed a state for any arrangement to be made, other than a provisional renewal of the Contract for a short period. The North-Western Provinces, it is calculated, can surrender Rs. 12,65,000 of their Revenues to the Imperial Treasury; the Central Provinces Rs. 1,85,000; Bombay Rs. 27,06,000; Madras, Rs. 14,07,000; Bengal, Rs. 11,52,000; Assam, Rs. 1,86,000. The total gain to the general finances of the State by the renewal of the Provincal Contracts will be, if all the Committee's suggestions are accepted, Rs. 69,01,000.

Secondly, the Committee have made a large number of recommendations in the Provincial Notes leading to reductions of various kinds, which have not, for the most part, as yet been considered or accepted by the local Governments or by the Government of India, and of which accordingly the Committee did not take any account in framing their proposals for the future Contracts. The savings anticipated, if these suggestions are carried out, may be estimated to amount to the following sums:

	Rs.
Punjab	1,88,000
North-Western Provinces	1,73,000
Central Provinces	24,600
Bombay	3,80,000
Madras	4,02,000
Bengal	3,64,000
Assam	17,600
Burma	22,000
Total	15,71,200

Thirdly, the economies which the Committee have suggested in the Imperial and the Miscellaneous Departments are estimated to amount to Rs. 43,75,000.

Thus the total gain to Imperial Finance, which will be ultimately secured, if all the Committee's suggestions are approved, amounts to Rs. 1,28,47,000.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to enquire into the Deccan Mining Concession, commenced to hear evidence on Friday last.

MR. JAMES Maclean's motion for the repeal of the Indian Contagious Diseases Act is fixed for debate in the House of Commons on the 5th instant.

LETTERS patent have been issued extending the diocese of Rangoon to Upper Burma.

WE very much regret to learn that Mr. John Bright is ill. He is suffering from congestion of the lungs. We sincerely wish for the speedy recovery of the great Tribune.

A PUBLIC meeting was held on Saturday evening at the Town Hall, to memorialise his Excellency the Viceroy on the subject of the restitution of the "Temples of Gunnesh, Shiva, and Annapurna and the Chattra in the city of Benares," to Ram Chundra Rao Paindsey, the trustee of the temples. There were about a hundred to a hundred and fifty persons present to whom Captain Andrew William Hearsey, the promoter of the movement, explained its objects. The meeting was called to support a memorial, asking for the restitution of the temples named.

A *Gazette Extraordinary* notifies a new loan [illegible]ublic service of three hundred lakhs. Pro[illegible]ory notes will be issued in the form of notes [illegible]ur per cent. loan of May 1st, 1865, of [illegible] loan the notes now to be issued will [illegible]n a part, the conditions being the same. [illegible]enders will be received up to July 3rd. Instalments will be 35 per cent. payable on 17th July, 35 per cent, on 14th August, the balance on 11th September.

THE Statesman says:—"Further particulars have reached us of Mr. Kirkwood's conduct towards that poor girl at Patna, who was required to appear before him as a witness in a case of theft that he was trying as Sessions Judge. We now learn that the result of his conduct has been, that the poor girl has been excommunicated as defiled, by a *punchayet* of her caste, and is thrown outcast upon the world at 12 years of age." We demand a full inquiry into the case.

IT is stated that the bill for the amalgamation of the judicial system of Oudh with that of the North-West Provinces, under one High Court, is ready for presentation to Parliament. We do not know what has become of the scheme of restoring to Lucknow a part of to its lost importance by transferring the North-Western High Court to the capital of Oudh.

THE *Englishman* hears that an important resolution will shortly be issued by the Government of India dealing with Sir Alfred Croft's memorandum on the education question in India. The subject of technical education will probably, it is said, receive much attention. We can afford to wait patiently till the Resolution is actually published and do not much care to indulge in surmises.

POOR Abdul Huq has evidently other matters to settle than the Mining affairs. The *Pioneer* directs the attention of the Government of India to the alleged sale of the old Secretariat Buildings at Bombay to Abdul Huq, as a matter demanding inquiry and explanation. "The sale is alleged to have been effected by the Collector, the ordinary formality of calling for tenders having been dispensed with. The price given for the property by the Sirdar is stated to have been four lakhs of rupees, a price which we have reason to believe was very considerably below their market value."

THE international relations of the European powers are in anything but a satisfactory state and thickening of complications is only a question of time. M. Goblet, the French Minister for Foreign affairs, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies said that M. Tisza's speech in the Hungarian Chamber relative to the intended abstention of Hungary from taking part in the Paris Exhibition next year was unjustifiable. On a representation of the French Ambassador at Vienna, Count Kalnoky, as well as M. Tisza, disclaimed any intention of giving an affront to France. The policy of France, M. Goblet said, was directed towards the maintenance of peace. Alluding to the new frontier measures introduced by the German Government, the Foreign Minister said that France bides her time, and will take such measures as she deems necessary for her security.

IN the House of Commons, on the 31st ultimo, Mr. Labouchere condemned the retention of Suakin by the British on behalf of the Egyptian Government. The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs replied that the occupation of Suakin prevented the slave trade and piracy, and fostered legitimate trade. Other nations besides the English appreciated the value of African markets. In conclusion the Under-Secretary said that the British Government will afford any legitimate Assistance to all British traders who are ready to incur risk in pushing forward trade in Eastern Africa.

A SERIOUS railway accident occurred to a passenger train at Bir Station on the G. I. P. Railway early on the morning of Friday, which is supposed to have been the result of a deliberate attempt to wreck it. During the night a rail had been removed from near the 373rd mileage. and the engine and tender, with fourteen carriages, filled chiefly with third-class passengers, were derailed. The permanent way for some distance was damaged, but fortunately the train was going slowly at the time, and the passengers, beyond receiving a shaking, escaped unhurt. Several attempts to upset goods trains are said to have been made lately, with the object, apparently, of plundering.

IT was Lord Charles Beresford who first raised the cry of the insufficiency of the Marine defences of England. The cry was taken up by military malcontents and as a result we had the late passage-at-arms between Lord Wolseley and Lord Salisbury. The Marine defences are once more to the fore, and on the 29th ultimo a meeting was held in London under the presidency of Lord Charles Beresford, to hear Admiral Hornby's lecture on the defence of the British mercantile marine. Eighteen Admirals and many military officers were present. Admiral Hornby in his lecture pointed out the steps taken by Government for the defence of the mercantile marine, and, in conclusion, proved that the Government had not a fourth part of the minimum number of cruisers required for the protection of British trade. The outside world is not aware what ends may be gained by needless alarmistic propaganda like these.

IT is announced that the members of the Bengal Board of Revenue are to exercise generally all the duties, powers, and authority which are vested in the Board collectively. The Hon. Mr. Reynolds will exercise these powers in the Department of Land Revenue; Mr. Peacock in the Department of miscellaneous revenue; during the absence of Mr. Peacock, Mr. Halliday will exercise the powers with which Mr. Peacock is vested. This will no doubt secure considerable simplification of business. But divided responsibility is of somewhat doubtful value and two heads are always better than one. That was the principle which primarily determined the constitution of the Board and if that is now to be ignored there is no reason why it should not be split up into independent Secretariats, by which considerable savings could be made and business would be expedited withal.

TROOPS like civilians must have, it seems, regular hill trips to keep them up in efficiency. There is a steady increase in the number of British troops of the Bengal Presidency who are sent to the hills for the hot season. From 1870 till 1885 the number varied from 5,196 to 9,630, but in 1886 it went up to 11,908, and in the two subsequent years it advanced to 13,701 and 14,980, respectively. It would be interesting to learn what return the tax-payers get in the shape of increased efficieney of the troops for the enormous outlay which these movements necessarily imply. There are also 588 women and 1,379 children on the attached list.

THERE seems to exist some misunderstanding about the names of the successful candidates of the last Statutory Civil Service Examination. A valued correspondent informs us that Babu Ramanath Chatterjee M. A. who stands very high in the list has secured the second, if not the first, place on it. He is a distinguished graduate of the Calcutta University and is at present employed as a professor in the Agra College. Enquiries, we understand, are being made as to his connections and past services with a view to ascertain his eligibility for the service. If he stands as high in the list as our correspondent has reason to believe, we shall be very glad to see him appointed, for he is a deserving and worthy man.

COMPLAINTS have been received against the teaching staff of the Narail Victoria College. We are sorry that there should be room for complaint in regard to one of our Mofussil private colleges and shall be glad to be informed that these complaints are groundless or have been removed.

THE Sessions case against Nil Madhub Mitra for the murder of his father, the late Dr. Khettra Nath Mitra, came to a close on Tuesday. The learned Judge took four hours in summing up the case and the Jury after a deliberation of nearly an hour returned a verdict of guilty by si[illegible] against three. At the request of Justice Wi[illegible] they retired for a second time and delibe[illegible] for another hour without being able t[illegible] their verdict. The learned Judge accept[illegible] verdict of the majority and deferred pa[illegible] sentence pending the decision of the questio[illegible] about the legal admissibility of the confession that the accused had made of his guilt to the Hon'ble Kallynath Mitra. The question has been referred to a Full Bench. The Full Bench will consist of his lordship the Chief Justice, and Justices Wilson, Pigot, O'Kinealy, and Chunder Madhub Ghose. The Advocate-General, with the Standing Counsel, will appear to support the confession on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. Woodroffe will appear for the prisoner.

FULL reports of the Manchester Conference of the Bi-metallic League have now been published. The League proposes to circulate their proceedings widely in order to dispel the ignorance that prevails regarding the doctrine of bi-metallism. Regarding the question Mr. Samuel Smith, M. P., says:—"We advocate this cause as a great remedial measure for the relief of poverty; we believe it is vitally connected with the welfare of the masses. We believe it will tend to allay social and class bitterness, by making it easier for the toiling multitudes to earn their bread. In these days of democracy we cannot afford to ignore the interest of the masses in favour of the classes; the present system favours the bond-holder and the money-lender at the expense of the million; our proposal tends to relieve the incubus that weighs upon the million, and to restore its long-lost elasticity to British commerce." A telegram to the *Times of India* in the meanwhile states that the report of the Currency Commission has been completed. It is rumoured that the report is distinctly favourable to a bi-metallic currency, on the basis of a fixed valuation between gold and silver.

OUR "silly season" has fairly commenced. Calcutta is out of town. The Dii Majores of our earthly providence have gone up to the Olympus of Simla, and the Dii Minores to the *Kailas* of Darjeeling; and the rest of us, ordinary mortals, are getting roasted and grilled in the sultry

plains of Lower Bengal. The two Councils—those infallible oracles of Delphi and Dodona—are dumb; the political Associations are silent, nothing is stirring except Reuter's wire which, however, is not conveying any news of an exciting nature; and 'able Editors' are at their wit's end how to provide pabulum for their constituents. Happily, however, our contemporary of Hare Street has managed to relieve the general dulness by making furious onslaughts against the Native Press. "So little does the Native Press," says our contemporary, "understand the duties and responsibilities of the publicist that it can only be regarded as a common nuisance." No doubt to some portion of the Anglo-Indian community the Native Press is as great a nuisance as the Police are to thieves, robbers and pick-pockets, and the Police must be credited with an entire ignorance of their "duties and responsibilities" when they succeed in catching hold of those rogues and bringing them to justice. If Native Editors were to sleep at their posts, they would have been regarded by our contemporary as first rate publicists. "Every now and then," proceeds our polite contemporary, "the cry is raised against some Government servant, and instantly the whole pack is at his heels." This is the publicist who fully "understands his duties and responsibilities" and sets himself up as a professor of etiquette, and a censor of the Native Press. Truly, the needle says to the sieve—"Thou hast an ugly hole." This soul of politeness, this pink of fashion, puts on his spotless kid-gloves, and teaches us good manners. Well may we hurl the retort to his face—"physician, heal thyself." But this is not all. Here follow other rich bits of journalistic amenities. "In one corner or another of the province [Bengal] the game is being merrily pursued. The tomahawk is unearthed, the squaws, or rather the Babus, light their matches, the official is bound to the torture-stake, and the braves of the tribe dance around him in his supposed agonies." Another bit. "We have been at pains recently to expose certain alleged scandals, and it is amusing to observe the panic among the pigs." This is the Cato of the Anglo-Indian Press, who is ever and anon telling us to mend our manners. This is the publicist who is always raising the cry that the Native Press is hostile to Europeans and disloyal to Government. The fact is, the Native Press is an object of great terror to our contemporary. What a piece of red rag is to a Brahminee bull, the Native Press is to the *Englishman*; but the public knows what to think, in this grilling weather, of the diatribes of our infuriated brother of Hare Street.

A MEETING was held in the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminister, for taking steps to raise a memorial of the late lamented Matthew Arnold, the beautiful writer, the great critic and the apostle of "sweetness and light." It was presided over by the Dean of Westminister, and speeches were delivered by the Earl of Derby, Archbishop of York, and Professor Jowett, the veteran Greek scholar. It was not decided what form the memorial should take, but it is believed that it may take the form of a scholarship or exhibition at Oxford for the encouragement of English literature and also a bust at the Westminister Abbey. At least this is what Mrs. Arnold thought her husband would have liked best.

THE pacification of Burma seems to be as distant as ever. It was taken possession of without striking a blow, but the country does not seem to be in a mood to submit to British authority. Scarcely a day passes in which we do not hear of fightings with the "Dakaits" as they are called, and yet these Dakaits are always cropping up and are never put down. We hear too of the splendid bravery of the Gurkhas and the dash and gallantry of the European Officers, but what is the visible outcome of all this? In what does all this bravery, all this gallantry end? So far as we can see it all ends in nothing, for we hear the same tale repeated that so many Dakaits burnt so many villages and killed so many inhabitants. There must be something rotten in the State of Denmark. This is not how a great nation should pacify a newly conquered country. The Germans would have managed the affair more speedily and summarily. Our rulers seem to employ small means for the accomplishment of great ends. The same carelessness was seen in South Africa and in Egypt. It is plain that if we are to go on in this cheese-paring fashion, Burma will never be pacified. The Burmese are a brave and martial race. If it be deemed prudent for political reasons to reduce them to subjection, let them be put down once for ever; or else leave them to their former rulers. These never-ending raids of Dakaits, these everlasting fightings and burnings bring no credit to the Government; and financially Burmah is a great drag on the imperial exchequer. We hope and trust that before Lord Dufferin lays down the vicereegal sceptre, he will adopt energetic measures for putting an end to our Burman troubles.

HONORS' LIST.

Star of India (to be a Knight Grand Commander.)—His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanji, Balarama Varma Kalashekhera, Kiritapati Mani Sultan, Maharaja Raj Rama Raja Bahadur, Shamsher Jang of Travancore.

To be Knights Commanders.—The Hon'ble James Broadwood Lyall, Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, Charles Haukes Tod Crosthwaite Esqr. C. S. I. Chief Commissioner of Burma.

To be Companions.—The Honble James Westland, Bengal Civil Service, Ordinary Member of Governor General's Council, Anthony Patrick Macdonnell Esqr., Bengal Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

To be Knights Commanders.—The Honble Raymond West, Bombay Civil Service, Member of the Council of Governor of Bombay; The Honble Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan Kazelbash C. I. E. Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making laws and regulations; Guilford Lindsay Molesworth Esq. C. I. E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways; Frederick Russell Hogg Esq., C. S. I. Director General of the Post office of India; Sardar Naoroz Khan of Kharan; Surgeon General William James Moore C. I. E., late Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay; Nawab Imam Bakhsh Khan C. I. E. Mozari Chief Dera Ghazi Khan district, Punjab.

To be Mohamahopadhyas:—Sirdar Atar Singh C. I. E. of Bhadaur Punjab; Raja Velugoti Sri; Raja Gopala Krishna Yachendra Bahadur, Pancha Hazar Munseebdar of Venkatagiri, Madras Presidency.

To be Companions.—Edmond Forster Webster Esq., Madras Civil Service, retired late Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George; Lieutenant Colonel Alexander John Lawrence, Commandant 3rd Administrative Battalion, North Western Provinces Volunteers and of Allahabad Volunteer Rifles Corps; Colonel James Cavan Berkeley, Madras Army late Agent to Governor General at Baroda; Edward Charles Kayll Ollivant Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Municipal Commissioner Bombay; Hera Sahib Lal Ramanaj Parshad Singh, Commander-in-Chief, Rewah State; Major William Sinclair Smith Bisset, Royal Engineers Agent Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway; Meherjibhai Kuvarji Tarapurvala, Dewan of Kolhapur; Charles Henry Tawney Esq. Principal Presidency College Calcutta; Colonel Thomas Weldon, Madras Staff Corps Commissioner of Police Madras; Henry Irwin Esq. M. I. C. E. Superintendent of Works Simla Imperial Circle; Captain Buchanan Scott, Royal Engineers Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways to the Government of India, Calcutta; Arthur Hedding Hildebrand, Superintendent Shan States Burma; Lieutenant Colonel James Walker, Commandant 2nd Punjab or Simla Volunteer Rifle Corps; Ressaldar Major Muzaffar Khan, Sirdar Bahadur, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of *Raja* as a personal distinction upon Rao Venkatasvetachalapati Ranga Rao Zemindar of Bobbili.

The title of *Dewan Bahadur* as a personal distinction is conferred upon S. Srinivasara Ghavaiyangar, Assistant, Revenue Secretariat Madras.

The title of *Khan Bahadur* as a personal distinction is conferred upon Assistant Surgeon Abdur Razzack, Her Majesty's Vice Consul Jeddah; Hassan Ali Valad Mahammad Aisan, pleader Karachi; Khan Sahib Sheikh Husain Valad Sheikh Madar, first grade Inspector Bombay, Salt Department; Kharaghada Hormasaji Adarji Patel, Karbhari of Native State of Sunth; Mancherji Rustamji Dholu, Magistrate and Judge of Court of Small Causes, Aden; Hafiz Ali Mayhar Sahib of Arcot family; Mirza Feroz Hussain of Carnatic family; Malik Hakim Khan of Mitha Tiwana in Shahpur District of the Punjab; Moulvie Mahammed Ibrahim, Secretary Jaunpore Municipality North Western Provinces; Mahammad Salaamoola Khan of Dealghat, Honorary Magistrate Buldana, Hydrabad Assigned Districts; Subadar Major Pir Bakhsh Sardar Bahadur Pension establishment late of the 30th Regiment Bombay Infantry.

The title of *Rao Bahadur* as a personal distinction is conferred upon Narsiram Vajeram, President Kaira Municipality Bombay; C. Kalyanasundaram Chetti Deputy Collector Chingleput Madras; Honorary Surgeon M. Ayyaswami Pillai, Civil Surgeon Cuddapah, Madras; W. E. Dhanakoti Raja M. D. Private Medical Practitioner Madras, Red Hills; Subramaniyam Aiyar, Registrar Tinnevally Madras; C. V. Cunniah Chetti, Municipal Commissioner; R. S. Rama Subbaiyar of Madura Vakil Madras High Court; A Subapati Mundaliyar Chairman Bellary Municipality; Mr. Shiriram Bhikkaji Jatra, Director Public Instructions Hyderabad Assigned districts; Mr. Parshottam Rao Narayen, Extra Assistant Commissioner. Hyderabad Assigned Districts and Judge Small Cause Court Amraoti;

The title of *Rai Bahadur* as a personal distinction is conferred upon Babu Hurish Chundra Mittra Chief Superintendent Office of the Accountant General, Bengal; Lalla Nanak Chand, officiating Superintendent Northern India Salt department Sambhar Lake; Lalla Shumboo Nath, Superintendent Post Office Department and Personal Assistant to Postmaster General North Western provinces; Babu Kristo Chunder Ghose, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Patna; Khan Chand Tahsildar of Kangra in the Punjab; Babu Kali Kishen Ghose Assistant Surgeon Mayo Hospital, Nagpore; Babu Bipin Krishna Bose, pleader Nagpore; Babu Bhutnath De, pleader Raipur; Lalla Chhedi Lall, late Commissariat Agent, Cawnpore.

The title of *Sardar Bahadur* as a personal distinction is conferred upon Sardar Beer Singh of Mokerian in the Hooshiarpore district of the Punjab.

The title of *Khan Sahib* as a personal distinction is conferred upon Saiyid Husain Sahib Inspector of Police Madras; T. Mohammad Ali, Acting Assistant Conservator of Forests Madras; Kazi Habil-ul-Rahman Honorary Magistrate Barhampore, Central provinces; Bhotekhan Lalkhan, Member Khamgaon Municipality, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

The title of *Rao Sahib* as a personal distinction is conferred upon Shrivalla Chagwanji, retired Post Master Ahmedabad; Sitaram Khanderao Assistant Engineer Great Indian Peninsula Railway Bhikaji; Amrut Chobbe Assistant Surgeon Sassoon Hospital, Poona; Ramji Ganjaji Bhore, late Nazir of District Court Thana in Bombay; Pundit Bapu Rao, Patwardhar Extra Assistant Commissioner Central Provinces; Behari Lal Khajanchi, Honorary Magistrate Jubbulpore; Deo Rao Venyack, Vice-President Akola Municipality, Hyderabad Assigned Districts; Rambillas Pakermall member Amraoti Munici pality, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

The title of *Sardar* as a personal distinction is conferred upon Sujan Singh Contractor of Rawalpindi.

The title of *Kyet thaye Zaung Shwe Salwe Yamin* as a personal distinction is conferred upon the following gentlemen in Burma—Moungtun Myook of 2nd, grade in Shwebo District; Maung Aung Gyi of Yen District, Maung Ket Myook of 1st grade in Yaw Sub-division of Pagan.

The title of *Thaye Jaungrgwa Dayamin* as a personal distinction is conferred upon the following gentlemen in Burma:—Shwedabo of the Shan State of Baw; Maungtan Tha Myook of 5th grade in Yaw District; Maung Myat Tun Aung Myook 2nd grade in Chindwin District Maung Po Ka Inspector of Police in Mingyan District.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—SURPASSINGLY EFFICACIOUS AS A RESTORATIVE MEDICINE AND FOOD.—Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes:—"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. The practice which often prevails of mixing certain ingredients with Cod Liver Oil, to render it agreeable to the taste, is highly objectionable, for we have it on the authority of Dr. de Jongh himself, that anything which sophisticates it, takes largely from its therapeutic value. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with in such uniform combination." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consigness, Ansar, Harford and Co. 210, High Holborn London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE have to acknowledge with thanks the following books and pamphlets:

1. Weather chart of the Arabian Sea.
2. Finance and Revenue Accounts of British India, for April 1878 to March 1886.
3. Sanitary Commissioners Twenty-third Annual Report for 1886.
4. The Indian Magazine for January 1888.
5. National Magazine for March 1888.
6. Tatwa Bodhini Patrika for Baisak 1295 B. S.
7. P. C. Roy's Mahabharat, Pt. XXXIX.
8. Metroroligical Report for 1886.
9. Revenue Report, Irrigation Branch, Bengal for 1886-87.
10. Trade and Navigation Returns for February 1888.
11. Bharati for Baisak. 1295 B. S.
12. Trade Returns for 1887

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*May* 30, 1888.

GENERAL—Baboo Mohanund Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is vested with the powers of a Collector, under Act X of 1870, in that district.

Baboo Sreenath Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Khoolna, is appointed to have charge of the Bagirat sub-division of that district. with effect from the date on which he joined his apointment.

Mr. T. L. L. Jenkins, C. S. reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 10th May 1888.

EDUCATION—Baboo Bireswar Chakravarti, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpore division is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 10th proximo, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Mati Lal Maitra, Deputy Inspector of Schools, 24 Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpore Division, and in class III of the Subordinate Educational Service during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Bireswar Chakravarti, or until further orders.

MEDICAL—Assistant Surgeon Kassee Chunder Dutt, Rai Bahadoor, is appointed temporarily to have medical charge of the civil station of Pubna until further orders, with effect from the 24th April last.

Assistant Surgeon Kunja Lall Sanyal, attached to the charitable dispensary at Burisaul, held medical charge of the civil atation of Backergunge, in addition to his own duties, from the afternoon of the 15th September 1886 to the afternoon of the 24th December 1887.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Committee for the management for the General Hospital at Howrah :—

Revd L De Vos. S. J. *vice* Revd Father A. E. Medlycott, transferred.

Baboo Kangali Charan Haldar, *vice* Baboo Hurro Mohan Mookerjee, deceased.

The following appointments and reversions are ordered in the Assam Commission :

With effect from the 24th April 1888, consequent on the departure, on leave, of Messrs A. J. Primrose cs, and R. R. Pope, cs :—

Mr. F. St. C. Grimwood, c. s. Officiating Assistant Commissioner, first grade to Officiating Deputy Commissioner fourth grade.

Captain P. E. Henderson and Mr. A. F. Steinberg c. s. Assistant Commissioners second grade to Officiating Assistant Commissioners first grade.

Lieutenant C. G. M. Kennedy and Mr. G. Gordon c s, Assistant Commissioners, third grade to Officiating Assistant Commissioners second grade.

With effect from the 30th April 1888, consequent on the return from leave of Mr. R. T. Greer, c. s. :—

Mr. R. T. Greer, c s, from Assistant Commissioner, second grade, to Officiating Assistant Commissioner first grade.

Mr. A. F. Steinberg, c. s. and Mr. G. Gordon, c s, from Officiating Assistant Commissioners, first and second grades, respectively, to Assistant Commissioners, second and third grades, respectively.

With effect from the 15th May 1888, consequent on the appointment of Captain M. A. Gray to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, Goalpara :—

Mr. A. F. Steinberg, c s; Assistant Commissisner, second grade to Officiating Assistant Commissioner, first grade.

Mr. G. Gordon, c s, Assistant Commissioner, third grade, to Officiating Assistant Commissioner, second grade.

Leave of absence for one month under section 130, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, has been granted to Baboo Ram Chandra Dhar, First Moonsiff of Habiganj, in the district of Sylhet, in extension of the leave granted to him in notification No. 26, dated the first March 1888.

Moulvie Mahomed Nasarul Huq is appointed to act as a Moonsiff in the district of Gaya to be ordinarily stationed at Aurungabad during the absence on leave of Moulvie Shah Latafut Hossein or until further orders.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Baboo Kali Narayan Roy, Honorary Magistrate of the Chanchal Bench in the district of maldah, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Baboo Jotendro Nath Tagore is appointed under section 18 of Act X of 1882 to be a Presidency Magistrate for the Town of Calcutta.

Under section 6, sub-section (1) of Act XII of 1887, the Lieutenant-Governor appoints Mr. C. P. Caspersz, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector Bhagulpore to be a Subordinate Judge.

GRANT OF LEAVE TO MOONSIFS.—The leave for three weeks granted on the 28th ultimo to Baboo Advaita Prosad De, Officiating Moonsif of Ramaoygram, in the Dirtrict of Tipperah, under section 16, chapter II of the Civil Leave Code, is hereby cancelled.

Baboo Behari Lall Mukerji, First Moonsif of Bhanga, in the district of Furreedpore, is allowed leave for 62 days, viz,, 19 days under section 73, rule 3, chapter V. of the Civil Leave Code, and the remaining 43 days under section 73, rule 1, of the same Code with effect from the 20th January 1888, in supersession of the leave granted to him on the 12th January 1888.

Baboo Krishna Nath Roy, Moonsif of Culna, in the district of Burdwan is allowed leave for two months, under section 73, rule 1, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

ESTABLISHMENT—GENERAL—Mr. W. H. King, Executive Engineer, having reported his arrival at Bombay on the forenoon of the 19th instant, the unexpired portion of his furlough is cancelled.

The following notifications of the Government of India, Public Works Department, are republished for information :—

The services of Major-General C. M. Browne, RE, Chief Engineer, 2nd class, and Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department under notification quoted in foot-note to section 110, rule 12, Civil Pension Code.

Advertisements.

"THE BEST BOOK OF ITS KIND"

WITH NUMEROUS OPINIONS.

A SHORT HISTORY OF

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

FOR THE SCHOOL AND COLLEGE CLASS STUDENTS.

SHORTLY TO BE OUT—(*Price As.* 10 *only.*)

BY, N. CHATTERJEE.

TO BE HAD AT THE PEOPLE'S LIBRARY

78, *College Street, Calcutta.*

NOTICE.

PROBATE of the last will and testament of Jogendro Nath Mullick of No. 22 Mooktaram Baboo's Street in Calcutta Landholder deceased has this day been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction to Baboos Kanny Lall Chunder, Roma Nauth Addy and Soobul Chand Chunder the executors therein named.

P. SWINHOE & CHUNDER.

Attorneys for the Executors.

OLD POST OFFICE STREET
CALCUTTA,
22nd May 1888.

CHATERJI, BONERJI & MUKERJI.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
155-2, BOWBAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

We have always in stock a large supply of medicines chests, Books and other sundries and are enabled to supply the freshest things at the lowest possible rate. Hick's Thermometer Rs. 3-8, globules &c. Rs. 2 per lb. Pocket filter Rs 2-8 &c.

ELECTROPLATING.

SUPERSEDED.

CONVENIENT! SATISFACTORY !! ECONOMICAL !!!

ARGENTINA.

The only RELIABLE and DURABLE Silver Solution and different to all others in preparation.

THIS SILVER SOLUTION WITHOUT THE AID OF A BATTERY, PLATESWITH PURE METALLIC SILVER *articles of Copper, Brass, German silver, Brittannia metal &c., &c., by simple rubbing. Useful also for cleaning and polishing instantaneously Gold and Silver ornaments imparting to these the lustre of diamond. The preparation is guaranteed not to contain the slightest trace of mercury or any acid. It will stand the test of fire and the strongest sulphuric acid maintaining brilliancy* 60° *above boiling point.*

For fuller details see Directions which accompany each phial. Price Rs. 2 per phial; packing and postage extra. *Sole Agents: Punjab Agency Co.*, Orders, sho uld be addressed to MANAGER, PANJAB AGENCY CO. LAHORE, PANJAB.

GOLD! PURE GOLD!! GOLD !!!

AURINA.

The only reliable and durable Gold in Solution.

AURINA PLATES with PURE METALLIC GOLD articles of Copper, Brass, Steel, SILVER, German-silver &c., &c., operated *on with the aid of a miniature Battery which accompanies each phial.* GUARANTEED MANUFACTURED FROM THE BEST AND PUREST GOLD ONLY. *See Directions.*

Price Rs. 7.

Sole Agents: Punjab Agency Co.,
Orders should be addressed to MANAGER, PANJAB AGENCY CO., LAHORE PANJAB.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

UP TO THE ENTRANCE STANDARD ENTIRELY ON A NEW PRINCIPLE.

45 Bania Tola Lane, Calcutta.

(FOR PARTICULARS SEE OUR HANDBILLS)

Our object in opening this school is to arrest the further progress the intellectual moral and social anarchy engendered by the present destructive system of English education. With almost all the leading men *viz* Baboo Bankimchunder Chatterjee, Dr. Gurudas Banerjee &c, of our society to back us and with a number of well experienced teaching staff we will so manage that our Institution will not only prepare students, like the best schools here in Calcutta, fully and efficiently for the University Examination but will at the same time impart to them a sound moral and religious training sufficient to remove the demoralising and non-Hindoo tendency among our boys by a wholesome order and national spirit.

We will admit boys into our school from the 4th of June, 1888. Free studentships and scholarships will be awarded to deserving students who will take admission on or before the 30th June.

BHUDHAR CHATTERJEE,
Assistant Secretary.

"IT RECOMMENDS ITSELF"

All who suffer find sure relief from

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

The Greatest Pain Cure Extant.

It has driven out from the system

Acute Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout.

After years of semi-helplessness and suffering ; while in ASTHAMA, BRONCHITIS, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, FACEACHE, SPRAINS, it is the surest and safest remedy for these complaints in their severest and most chronic form.

Its magic effect in affording instantaneous relief in

Neuralgia in the Head, Face and Limbs.

Is almost too remarkable for CREDENCE.

Are you subject to HEADACHES and the tortures of TOOTHACHE? A single application will relieve you.

In Sore-throat its power has been so rapid and complete that it is universally recommended as

The Marvellous Sore Throat Cure.

Try this wonderful Medicine and let the result speak for itself.

The Oriental Balm is used by the best Physicians in the world in their practice. It has been pronounced a blessing in thousands of homes. By its intrinsic virtue, it has achieved a wide-spread popularity which no similar preparation has ever before attained.

Sold in Bottles at 1 *Re. each.*

Of all respectable chemists and of Smith Stanistreet and Company, and R. Scott Thompson and Company Limited, Calcutta.

THE LOWIS JUBILEE SANITARIUM,

DARJEELING.

THE above Sanitarium will be kept open every year from April 1st to November 15th, for the accommodation of all classes of Indian gentlemen except Eurasians. The charges *inclusive* of medical aid will be as follow :—

Classes.	Rooms with single bed.	Rooms with two or three beds.	Food.
	per diem. Rs.	per diem. Rs.	
A. ...	4 8 0	3 0 0	English Style.
B. ...	3 8 0	2 0 0	Orthodox Hindu Style.
	Several in one room.		
C. ...	Re. 1 0 0 per diem		According to Nationality.
Servant...	As. 0 6 0 per diem		

The minimum charge for any class is for one week payable in advance, the day of admission and the day of discharge being counted as one day.

Application for admission should be made to Babu Trailokya Nath Chakravartti, Assistant Secretary. An applicant from a Station outside Darjeeling, wishing to secure accommodation from a specified date, shall have to advance with his application half the charges for the week, commencing from that date. In case he fails to occupy the room within three days from the specified date, he shall forfeit the amount of advance, and all claims for admission without a fresh application. If the applicant takes his admission within three days, the week in ealculating charges will commence from the date, specified in his application.

The inmates will be supplied with bedsteads, mattresses, crockery (or Thalas Lotas &c.,) and table cutlery, &c., &c., but not beddings, blankets, or bathing towels.

HARI MOHUN CHUNDRA,
Secretary, Managing Committee,
the Lowis Jubilee Sanitarium, Darjeeling.

GOLD CREAM.

THIS SOLUTION OF GOLD, *without the aid of a battery*, PLATES with PURE METALLIC GOLD, all articles of Silver Jewellery, Bangles, Choories, &c. by SIMPLE RUBBING.

WILL stand the TEST OF FIRE, and guaranteed TO WEAR equal to SOLID GOLD for years

FULL DIRECTIONS ACCOMPANY EVERY PARCEL.

☞Price Rs. 3 only☜

(TERMS CASH or V. P. P.)

ADDRESS:—

THE IMPERIAL PHARMACY Co. "LD."
BAREILLY (N. W. P.)

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE.—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Caumpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad, Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein, Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK
51 Secretary and Treasurer.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!

FOR YOUR SEEDS.

FOR THE RAINS, FOR THE RAINS.

FOR YOUR FLOWER GARDEN.—30 sorts of TREES, Shrubs, Himalayan Pinus, Thujas, Cypress Indian Poinciana, rare Colvillea, Surno Dhuturah and other double kinds and other first class ornamental seeds. Rs. 2 a packet.

FOR YOUR VEGETABLE GARDEN.—25 sorts of all sorts of country vegetable seeds especialy with several new kinds of Begoons Sims, &c., &cl, sweet Dango Danta, Palla Shusha, Sags, &c., &c. R.e. 1 8 a packet.

FOR YOUR TIMBER GARDEN.—15 sorts of real Indian Timber Tree seeds such as Sagoon, Gambhir, Sishoo, Jhaoo, &c., &c, Re. 1 a packet,

FOR YOUR CREEPER GARDEN—12 sorts of choice and beautiful Creeper seeds to gether with double Uprajitas of blue, white and yellow sorts. Re. 1 a packet.

FOR FURNISHING YOUR GARDEN DURING THE RAINY SEASON—12 sorts of rainy season flower seed—new Zinias, Balsams, Gaillardias cilnuded. Re. 1 a packet.

A big book in simple Bengali language to teach how to sow the above seeds, their manure, &c., in which is appended twelve months' calender of sowing seeds in a clear manner. Re. 1-8 a copy with postage.

For all the packets of seeds and the book Rs. 6 instead of Rs. 8 as put down above if taken together. No deducation allowed for packets or book if taken separately.

Come and see our unrivalled stock of Fruit Grafts in our Dum-Dum Garden and take away any guarantee for their genuineness if you like befo. giving us orders.

Send for the Catalogue with half-anna postage stamp in Junenext.

NETTO GOPAL CHATERJI.

Pikeparah Nursery, Jan, 1888.

HAROLD & CO., 3 Dalhousie Square CALCUTTA.

THE

"CALCUTTA MUSICAL DEPOT"

HAROLD & CO'S

"IMPROVED HARMONIFLUTE"

OR

"BOX HARMONIUM"

Cash Prices :—Rs. 40, 50, 75, 90 & 95.

Note the reduction in prices

"HAROLD-FLTUES"

3 Octaves,4 Stops Rs. 125; 3½ Octaves, 4 Stops Rs. 150.

HARMONIUMS.

3 Octaves, Rs. 75, 4 Octaves, Rs. 90, 5 Octaves, from Rs. 120.

CORNETS. From Rs. 50.

VIOLINS. From Rs. 10.

CLARIONET From Rs. 35.

MUSICAL BOXES

The best & largest assortment in India, playing choice Indian airs.
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

"THE

CALCUTTA

MUSICAL

DEPOT."

HAROLD & CO., 3 Dalhousie Square CALCUTTA.

HAROLD & CO., 3 Dalhousie Square CALCUTTA.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.

5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Beg to call the attention of the Native Nobility and Gentry to their large and beautiful stock of

Crystal Chandeliers,
Crystal Wall Lights,
Crystal Hall Lamps,
Crystal Table Lamps.

IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

ELEGANT PATTERNS, PRETTY SHAPES, CHEAP PRICES.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR LIGHT CHANDELIER
FOR RS. 50, CASH ONLY.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.'S GLASS, FANCY AND USEFUL CHINA EARTHENWARE AND PLATED WARE-ROOMS.
404

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES.

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India. Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.

738 PROPOSALS for.....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As P
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premium to be invested in Trust for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and full of Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.
R. S. DASS,
Offg. Agent, Calcutta,
4 Rawdon Street

07

হোমিওপ্যাথিক গৃহচিকিৎসা।

শ্রীযুক্ত রায় ক্ষেত্রনাথ চট্টোপাধ্যায় বাহাদুর প্রণীত হোমিওপ্যাথিক, কবিরাজি, ফকিরি, ব্রহ্মচারিদত্ত ও টোটকা প্রভৃতি নানা প্রকার চিকিৎসা ও ঔষধের ব্যবস্থা আছে। অনধিক ৪০০ পৃষ্ঠা, ভাল কাগজ, ভাল বাঁধা,—দাম দুই টাকা মাত্র। চুচুড়ার গ্রন্থকারের নিকট এবং নিম্ন ঠিকানায় পাওয়া যায়।

৭৮ কলেজষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা, পিপেলস লাইব্রেরি।

WANTED a Head master for the Tarakeshwar Free H. C. English School. None need apply who is not a graduate, strong in mathematics and experienced as a teacher Apply to

RAJA MADHUB CHUNDER GIRI
Mohant of Tarakeshwar.

T. E. THOMSON & CO., LD.

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS,

AND

MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS OF

Pumps for hand, Cattle and Steam Power,

FIRE AND GARDEN ENGINES.

IMPROVED HYDRAULIC RAMS.

ROTARY LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS,

with balance wheel and handle, screwed for iron pipe and fitted with brass unions for hose.

The cams of this Pump require no packing, and consequently cannot get out or order; they operate with very little friction and the least degree of wear, having a smooth and easy operation with almost total absence of noise and jar. It will work against any pressure from 10 to 50lbs. and discharge a constant stream to any height; by the attachment of a hose it will throw a steady stream from 70 to 100 feet from the nozzle with ease.

T. E. THOMSON & CO., LD. 21

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

If you would strengthen and preserve your sight, use Lawrence & Mayo's perfect pebble spectales.

LAWRENCE & MAYO

Major General Murray, C. B., Commanding Lahore Division, writes :—

Some four years ago you supplied me with a pair of spectacles which have given me so much satisfaction that I would be obliged by your sending me another pair of the same kind.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
OPTICIANS TO THE
PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS
IN INDIA,
1A, Old Bond Street,
LONDON,

RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY

AND

All the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India prescribe them to their patient.

Major General Sir Michael Biddulph, C. B., writes :—

I have much pleasure in leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me with, and I shall always gladly recommend your pebble Spectacles to my friends.

34, HARE STREET CALCUTTA. 44

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING CLASS OF THE KESHUB ACADEMY.

65-2 Beadon Street.

Has got an efficient and well experienced staff guaranteed and ready to repair watches and clocks of every description at a moderate charge.

The general public are invited to patronize the the Technical Institution by sending their watches and clocks to the following address.

Watches from the Mofussil are returned after repair by value payable parcel.

PROSUNNO COOMAR SEN
Secretary.

W. NEWMAN & CO" LD.

4, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Just Published

North Punjab Fishing Club
ANGLER'S HANDBOOK.
Compiled by C. H. LACY,
Hony. Secy., N. Punjab Fishing Club.
Rs. 4-8.

Sepoy's Handbooks for Field Training
No. 1.—THE DEFENSIVE. DEFEN E F PTS
Compiled by Lieut.-Col. W. E. GOWAN,
8th B. I.3 —As. 6.

Sepoy's Handbooks for Field Training.
No. 2.—ORGANIZATION OF WORKING PARTIES.
Compiled by Lieut.-Col. W E. GOWAN.
As. 8.

BARSATI;
OR, EQUINE CANCER 1886.
Price, Re. 1-8.
BY R. W. BURKE, A. V. D., Station Chief Veterinary Hospital, Jubbulpore.

"The Pathology, Symptomatology, and Therapy of this Disease has been very thoroughly examined into." (Deutsche Zeitschrift fur Thiermedicin and Vergl Pathologic, 1886).

"The Book contains much of interest and practical importance." (Quarterly Journal of Vety. Science, 1886).

INFANTRY OUTPOST DEFENCE.
By Major A. C. LLOYD. Re. 1.

A FEW HINTS ON ENGLISH ETIQUETTE.
FOR the use of College students and other Gentlemen. As. 8.

Urdu Edition of Cookery Book for India.
DAINTY DISHES FOR INDIAN TABLES,
Printed in Urdu, Rs. 8.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY FIRST ARTS STUDENT'S COURSE.
NOTES ON
GREEN'S READINGS FROM ENGLISH HISTORY, PART III.
Carefully revised and corrected by a
EUROPEAN PROFESSOR
Of the General Assembly's Institution.
Price Re. 1.

A NEW REVISED
AND ENLARGED EDITION OF
JONE'S RULES AND TABLES
For Permanent-Way Inspectors and Inspectors of Work.
Being a Collection of useful Information for Practical Men for
4'-8½", 5'-6", AND METRE-GAUGE RAILWAYS.
Compiled by T. W. JONES, Permanent-Way Inspector, East Indian Railway, and M. I. P. W Inspector, Gloucester."
Rs. 8.

NOW READY
VETERINARY AIDE MEMOIRE
And receipt book for the use of Non-Professional horse-owners in India by Brigadier-General W. H. Ryves.
CASH Rs. 6.

INDIAN AMATEUR GARDENER
SECOND EDITION
thoroughly revised and enlarged
BY LANDOLICUS
Rs. 6.

Just Published
A COLLECTION OF
ARITHMETICAL PROBLEMS
FOR ENTRANCE CANDIDATES,
CONTAINING ALSO
Science Example for F. A. Students.
By A. TEACHER. As. 12.

EVERY MAN
HIS OWN DETECTIVE.
New Book of Detective Stories. In IV Parts, complete in 1 Volume.
By R. REID.
In Paper Covers, Re. 1-8, or in Cloth Covers, Rs. 2.

W. NEWMAN & Co., Ld.,
4 DALHOUSIE SQUARE,
CALCUTTA.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its World-Wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseases Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.
Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Blood Disorders.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever Cause arising.
The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is Immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually Creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter. by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and centre of the Brain itself. Kindles Afresh the Fire of Life from the sole of the Foot to the very Crown of the Head, Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, so that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure, and whilst pleasant to the taste never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly Invigorate the Brain. Nerves, and Muscles. Its Energising affects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a Remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep become him and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes Brighter, the Skin clear and Healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only medicine of the kind or name awarded Cetificates of Merit of the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4. where all countries were Exhibitions. And the only Trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE Registered under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Mark, London.
THOUSANDS of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.
The enormous Sale and very remarkable cures effected by Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.
Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India.
Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.
Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

LABORATORY
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON. N. W.
BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London. England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable limitations by India and the Colonies, made up from cheap useless Drugs in Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....£3,006,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....., 2,500,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 625,000

LIFE DEPARTMENT

The Revenue of the Life and Annuity Branches for the year 1885 including interest, was

£550,611.

The Life and Annuity Fund now amounts to £4,292,488-9-0.

The figures show the undoubted Security of this Office.

During 1885, 1,000 new Policies were issued producing £32,756-11-3 of new premium.

The Bonus for the quinquennium ending 1885 was £1-9 per cent. per annum, upon the sums Insured and previously declared Bonuses.

Insurance effected on the Whole Life, Terminable Premium Endowment, and Short Period Systems.

Medical Fees and all such expenses paid by the Company.

Premiums may be paid *yearly, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly without any additional charge.*

Native Lives are accepted at Special Rates.

BRANCHES ALL OVER INDIA.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA,—1, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Macgregor Esq.—*Receiver of the High Court.*
W. C. Morgan Esq.—*Solicitor.*
Robert Steel Esq.—(R. Steel & Co.) *Merchant.*

LOCAL LIFE MANAGER :
C. J. G. PATERSON.

From whom all information and prospectus may be obtained.

JUST OUT.

KRISTODAS PAL—A STUDY
by N. N. GHOSE, BAR-AT-LAW.
Post free. Rs. 2-8.

"An acceptable memorial."
The Englishman.
"Almost a model of what such writings should be"
The Indian Daily News.
"Can Stand a fair comparison with almost any book of its kind in the English languge."
The Indian Messenger.
"Really a treat in a literary point of view."
The Indian Spectator.
"Writen in excellent style....highly suggv"a
Indu Proksh

KESHAB CHANDRA SEN, HIS LIFE AND TEACHINGS.
by Protap Chunder Mozumdar Rs. 4. 4 Postfree

S. K. LAHIRI & Co.,
171 *54, College street, Calcutta*

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

NOVELTY IN ARTIFICIAL TEETH

AT

P. Haldar & Co's Dental Firm By Appointment to Major H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar.

We have recently introduced the exhaust Suction Valve. We are the first and the only natives to introduce the principle in this country. No clasp or spring is required to fasten the Teeth tight-Simply the Valve is put in the centre of the plate which is constructed in the form of a miniature pump controlled entirely by the action of the tongue. Hence easy and comfortable. Address :— Surgical and Mechanical Dentists No. 19, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. No. 101

GOLD MEDAL,

PARIS 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

STEEL PENS.

These wolrd-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality ; for sixty-five years universally styled the

"BEST IN THE WORLD."

Sold by all dealers throughout the world.

JEWELLERY & PODDARY SHOP OF

S. K. DAS

(L. E. JNANANKURA)

RAMPUR BOALLIH RAJSAHYE

All kinds of gold and silver ornaments such as Diamond rings from Rs. 125—40, Pokhraj rings (almost resembling the lustre of Diamond) 20-16, Diamond cut double gold necklaces 200-35, Diamond cut gold Armlet 200-35, Earrings 80-45, Kan 300-150, Seal Rings 16-10, Silver Ganga Jamoona Anklet 60-30, &c., and silver plates and pearl necklaces, are always kept ready for sale.

2. The solder used in any ornament does, in no case, lower the value of the gold of the ornament, when melted, more than one rupee per tollah.

3. All ornaments purchased at the shop, are received back on deduction of one rupee per tollah for gold and one anna per tollah for silver ornaments ; the price refunded being regulated by the market price of gold and silver at the time.

4. Necklaces and armlets with diamond cuts which are generally made with gold that lowers the value of the gold 4 to 5 Rs. per tollah, when melted, are, to special order, made without using any solder of lower value.

5. Mofusil orders with earnest money are instantly supplied per value payable post.

CERTIFICATES.

আমি শ্রীকৃষ্ণ বাবুর নিকট যে সমুদয় আভরণ লইয়াছি তাহাতে কোন কৃত্রিমতা দেখিতে পাই নাই।

কাকিনীয়া রাজধানী। শ্রীগোবিন্দ মোহন রায়।

"আপনার দেকানে প্রস্তুত গহনা গুলি অতি সুন্দর গঠণ হইয়াছিল, এবং যতদূর জানিতে পারিয়াছি, তাহতে বুঝিয়াছি যে, তাহা অকৃত্রিম এবং সুলভ।"

Bipinvihari Gupta, M. A. Professor Presidency College.

"Since some years I have been dealing with Baboo Sree Krissen Das as a customer and all the ornaments, both gold and silver, he suppiled to me, and made to my order, during the period, were of good quality and of chosen pattern. Everything was very neatly done and promptly delivered. I confidently recommend him to public patronage.

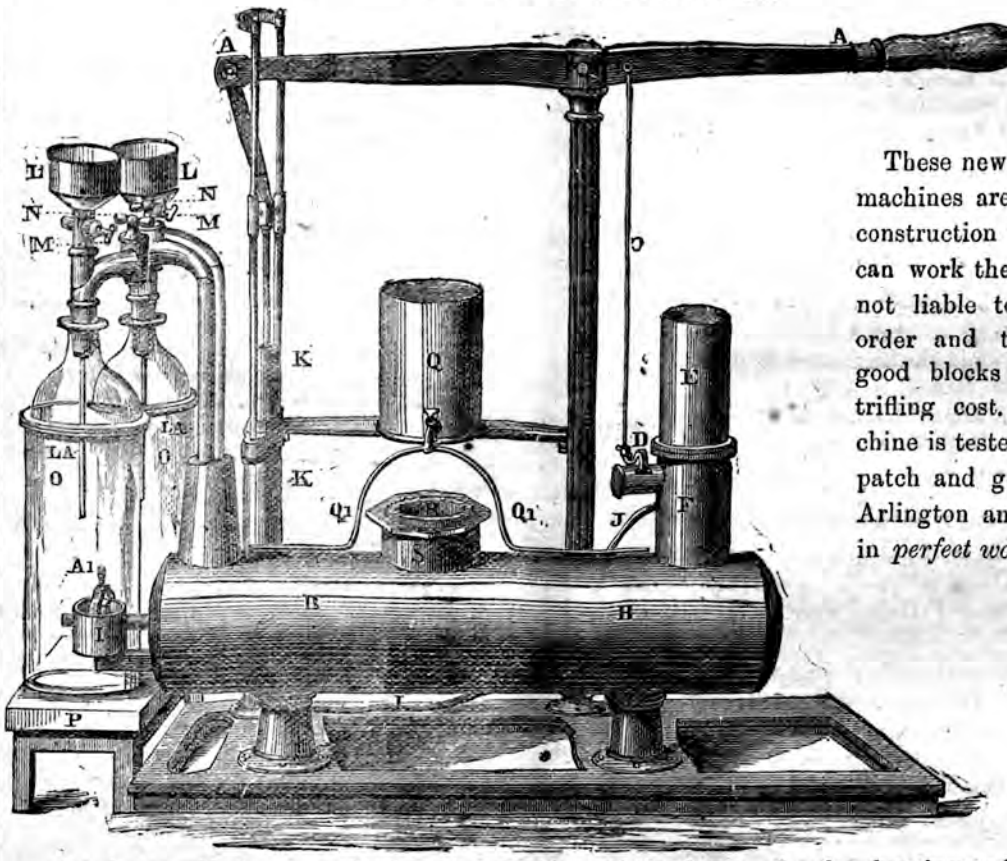
55 Chunder Nath Chowdhury, L. M. S., Vice-Chairman, R. B. Municipality."

ARLINGTON AND CO.,

CALCUTTA.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

Sufficient ice for cooling several glasses of water in 5 minutes or 2lbs of pure sold tasteless ice in 20 minutes



These new improved ice machines are so simple in construction that a child can work them; They are not liable to get out of order and they produce good blocks of ice at a trifling cost. Every machine is tested before despatch and guaranteed by Arlington and Co., to be in *perfect working order.*

An instruction book explaining the meaning of the letters in the drawing and the mode of working is supplied with every machine.

CASH PRICES.

Packed ready for Shipment or Transport.

	Cash.
An improved ice machine (or making a pound of ice in 20 minutes, with all requisites.	190 0 0
An improved ice machine (or making 2 lbs of ice in 20 minutes, with all requisites	275 0 0
An improved extra cylinder very strong ice machine (or making, 2 lbs of ice in 20 minutes with all requisites.	375 0 0

Agents for the Pneumatic and Ammoniacal Ice machines.

ARLINGTON & CO.,

3b, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

SCHWEITZER'S

COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.

Consisting solely of the Finest Cocoa Beans, with the excess of fat extracted.

The FACULTY pronounce it "The most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage and Invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Made Instantaneously with Boiling Water. Palatable without Milk. A teaspoonful to a Breakfast cup, costing less than One Halfpenny.

Sold by Chemists and Grocers in Air-tight tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c.

COCOATINA is the best COCOA for EXPORT to INDIA and the COLONIES.

ESTABLISHED 1881.

K. DATTA & CO.

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS &C.

21, *Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.*

Always in stock all Homœopathic medicines in all forms and of the purest kinds and a large choice selection of Homœopathic Books, Pocket cases Physicians' and Family medicine chests and other Requisites.

HOUSEHOLD CHOLERA BOX:—Contains 12 tried Cholera Medicines, a bottle of Rubini's Camphor and a Guide in Bengali. Rs. 5 Ditto in pocket leather case Rs. 6 packing 6 annas.

FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST:—Contains 24 Principal Medicines in one dram bottles and a Guide in English or Bengali. Rs. 8-8 packing 8 annas.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

A Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.	Rs. A
Per Month	1 2
,, Annum	11 8
,, Single Copy	0 3

IN MOFUSSIL.

In Advance per Annum	15
Arrear Do.	15

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.

Per line	0 4

Printed and Published by PRIYA NATH DAS, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS No 2, SCOTT'S LANE CALCUTTA.